British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 714.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

House of Representatives of the Province.

In the discussion on the 14th inst., upon the draft of the communication presented by the Special Committee in reply to the note of the Governor of 10th, wherein H. E. consented to continue in office for six months longer, counting from the 13th inst.

Señor Torres said, that the Committee recognised in this acceptance for six months another sacrifice on the part of General Rosas for the benefit of his country, and the House in manifesting to him that its resolution was unalterable, ratified the public will, recognising the fact that the country would be lost unless he presides over its destinies. When national dignity and honor was in question there should be no limits to sacrifices, and it was their duty to die a thousand times rather than the country be outraged with impunity and deprived of that dignity which places it on a par with all sovereign nations, however great they may be. The Argentine Republic is as sovereign as the most powerful nation of the world, and it is necessary that the Argentines sustain this truth with their lives, sacrificing even their fame. The Committee had considered the sacred oath to which the country was pledged, and had not hesitated to counsel, that the Argentine Republic should perish ere consenting to have the National honor stained. "Yes gentlemen, (said the speaker) not even in an unequal struggle or if overcome could any other opinion be offered, certain that future ages will justify their heroism; and not denominate those persons sons of the Argentine Republic who had sold their country. These being the principles which the Committee thought it a duty to express, it considered it a crime of the first magnitude to abandon the government in its heroic defence of the National honor, and those who abandoning or coldly viewing the just and honorable defence of the National Independence are deserters from the American cause."

Señor Ximenes spoke to the same effect, and after descanting on the sacrifice made by General Rosas, of health, fortune and domestic enjoyment, said, that in his (Señor Ximenes') opinion the house must not at the present moment be influenced by these considerations, but bear in mind what is due to the country, whose very existence is identified with the co-operation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain General. When it be saved from its most implacable enemies the brutal odious unitarians, and its independence no longer threatened, then General Rosas can retire under the shades of the laurels he has acquired. In his (Señor Ximenes') mode of thinking, the Representatives could not do otherwise than share with the great Rosas in his sacrifices. On his part, he was ready to lay down his life rather than the country be enslaved.

Señor Garrigós in the course of his speech said, that the Legislature and Executive of the Province had declared that inviolable respect be paid to property. This was in conformity to the enlightenment of the age and the progress of civilisation since the period of the middle ages, and all the Representatives coincided in such sentiments. Nevertheless, the usurper Rivera had attacked property, thus retroceding to the times of barbarism. The assassin Lavalle had pursued a similar course, and if he in his desperation setting foot in this Province, should devastate the lands of the federals, would not reprisals be just. The traitor unitarians had not hesitated at means to disturb the peace of the Republic, even to the extreme of causing the Indians of the Chaco to mutiny in order to devastate the Province of Santa Fé, where however they met with due chastisement.

Señor Mancilla, said it was necessary to make a distinction between the odious unitarians, by dividing them into two classes, viz—those who are campaigning and those who reside here.—The latter class of *canalla* carry on all manner of hostility against the country, and contribute to augment the forces of the new Don Quixote, which may be unequivocally asserted, to be approaching the last scene of their tragedy, because their audacity and desperation have brought them to a point whence they will find difficulty in escaping the valour of the federal arms. He was of opinion that every unitarian should be declared an outlaw. He repeated that the federals would make every sacrifice of fortune, and defend the country step by step, making even the desert their asylum, but he really did think that in the communication of reply to Governor Rosas, there ought to be added "that ere the offered property of the federals be touched, hands be laid upon that of their implacable enemies the odious unitarians."

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

18th inst. A launch and an armed whale boat which had been cruising during the last night, were at anchor at day break this morning between the inner and outer roads. They shortly afterwards returned to the outer roads. The three launches which went towards the 2 schooners noticed as being in sight yesterday returned to day. There arrived this morning amongst the blockaders an Oriental schooner of war (late the Rosa), a brigantine (no flag), apparently with passengers. They sailed in the afternoon to the northward. During their stay a number of French boats visited them. The French schooner of war Firmeza (which sailed last evening) also came in. The French barque of war Perle, made her appearance during the day and anchored to the eastward, nearly hull down from the town.

19th. A prize balandra was at anchor close to the Perle. Both sailed to the eastward at mid-day in company with a launch. The Firmeza sailed to the N. A launch and a whale boat cruised last night off point Quilmes, and returned this morning.

20th. A launch and a whale boat cruised last night to the N., and a whale boat to the S. All returned to the outer roads this morning.

21st. Nothing new.

22nd. A French cutter hove in sight from Colonia, and afterwards shaped her course to the northward.

23rd. Two launches were cruising last night to the N., and returned this morning. Two armed whale boats came to the outer roads from Martin Garcia.

24th. Nothing new.

We learn that one of the French boats received a shot through her foresail when they were fired upon from the shore on the 8th inst.

This day (25th inst.) completes the 760th day of the blockade.

St. George's Day (23rd inst.). Notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, a party of the sons of St. George celebrated the day at Mr. Hunt's hotel.

The *Gaceta* of 16th inst., contains copies of two intercepted letters—one dated Ybicuy 24th November, 1839, from Don José Inocencio Marquez to Col. Francisco Reinafé, the other dated Yaguari 27th January, 1840, from Agustin Zañudo to the same.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta* of the 16th and 20th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Reprensetatives on its sittings of the 13th and 14th.

The same paper of the 18th, contains notes to the government from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and others, stating their inability from indisposition, &c., to attend the government procession in its visit to the *Sagrarios* on "Holy Thursday."

Buenos Ayres, June 2, 1839.

To General Manuel Bulnes.

Distinguished General,

The claims you have to the gratitude of America, for the splendid victory of Yungay, render it my duty to felicitate you on a triumph worthy so noble a cause and the heroic efforts of your government. Providence destined you to demolish the ignominous monument set up in the midst of this Continent by ambition and tyranny; a sublime mission for a warrior; and you have accomplished it, crowning the hopes of the people and affording a brilliant page to the history of your country.

Receive General my sincere congratulations, which I likewise offer in your person to the brave army under your command.

Nothing can be more agreeable to me, than to assure you of the sincere esteem and regard with which I remain your obedient servant and friend.

Juan M. de Rosas.

Santiago de Chili, February 18, 1840.

To H. E. Juan Manuel de Rosas.

My very esteemed General,

Nothing can afford me more pleasure, after the triumph of the arms of the Republic in Peru, than the approbation of the other American States, and principally of our only ally in a cause so just. Y. E. in offering congratulations to myself and the Restoring army, for this victory, has filled the measure of our satisfaction and gratitude. To Y. E. who never despaired of the ultimate success of the expedition, infinite thanks and praise are due; and the name of Y. E. will be ever recorded in the history of the Restoration of Peru, with the lustre due to your constancy and exertions.

In conclusion, permit me to apologise for not having sooner replied to the esteemed letter of Y. E., by stating that it arose from my constant occupation in travelling since I had the pleasure of receiving it; and to express at the same time the hope that in all circumstances Y. E. will be pleased to confer upon me the honor of regarding me as your true friend,

And obedient faithful servant,

Manuel Bulnes.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Awful Conflagration!

The newspapers in the Commercial-Room caught fire on Monday night, and all the 'Whig,' 'Whig-Radical,' and 'Radical' journals, (excepting three numbers of 'the Atlas,') were consumed; including a file of 'the Morning Advertiser,' alias "the Tap Tub." 'The *Nacional*' of Montevideo also perished. In fact, as Jonathan Oldbuck says, the *Rads*, had "a clean sweep out, tag, rag, and bob tail." 'The Edinburgh Review' of January last, got its "blue and buff" a little singed. The *Gaceta Mercantil* and *Diario de la Tarde* were burnt. Nothing (except as above stated) was conserved but a few numbers of the Conservative journals 'Times,' 'English Chronicle' and 'Age.'

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London papers to 5th February, and Paris do. to 3rd do. From Spain and Algiers there was "nothing new." The only important foreign item is the following, from a London paper.

The Eastern question has suddenly assumed a new aspect. Great Britain, it is confidently asserted, has united with Russia in an arrangement of the disputed matter, to the exclusion of France and Austria! Moreover, that Russia has abandoned the secret article of the infamous treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, and thrown open the Dardanelles. This is strange news. So strange, indeed, that we should question its correctness, were it not for the ominous exclusion of France, from the new arrangement. Does Russia expect to profit more by bringing about a rupture between France and England, than by insisting upon the renewal of the expiring treaty, which has created so much sensation in Europe? Already most of the French journals discuss the probable results of a war between France and England, to which, as the advantages were held to lean rather to the side of England, they do not urge the government; but it is quite clear that they "let I dare not wait upon I would."

The French journals comment upon no mention being made of France in the speech on the opening of Parliament. The Emperor of Russia has sent some costly presents to Queen Victoria upon the occasion of her marriage, including some rare fur and diamonds of extraordinary size, found in the gold mines of the Emperor in New Russia.

The Dowager Landgravine of Hesse Homberg, formerly the Princess Elizabeth, third daughter of George III., and aunt to Queen Victoria, died at Frankfort on the 10th January last, aged 70.

Opening of the Session of Parliament of the United Kingdom.

At twelve o'clock the House was opened, and notwithstanding the greatly increased accommodation prepared during the recess, was soon densely crowded. The peeresses were in great number, and the space assigned to the ambassadors unusually brillant. The throne remained as at the prorogation. In front of the peers and bishops were three Indian princes. Prince Charles of Capua and Prince George of Cambridge stood on the right of the throne. At a quarter past two her Majesty, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, mistress of the robes, entered the House, preceded by the heralds and great officers of state, Lord Melbourne bearing the sword, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the crown. Her Majesty's dress was of magnificent gold lace, or of lace enwoven with golden flowers; she wore a small crown, and her stomacher, necklace, and ear-rings were of large brillants. The Usher of the Black Rod summoned the Commons, and the Speaker in his state robes, attended by a large body of members, appeared below the bar. The Lord Chancellor, on his knee, handed to her Majesty the royal speech, which she read in her usual clear and distinct manner, her voice faltering a little as it touched on her marriage with Prince Albert.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Since you were last assembled, I have declared my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince Albert, of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the divine blessing may prosper this union, and render it conducive to the interests of my people as well as to my own domestic happiness, and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved by my Parliament.

"The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family, persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the prince and the dignity of the crown.

"I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"I rejoice that the civil war, which had so long disturbed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain, has been brought to an end, by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish government, and to the people of those provinces; and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be re-established throughout the rest of Spain.

"The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst the five powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter, and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement, in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian government, inspire me with the confident expectation that the differences which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

"Events have happened in China which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects, and the dignity of my crown.

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor-General of India have been attended with complete success; and that in the expedition to the westward of the Indus, the officers and troops, both European and native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour.

"I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide to your wisdom this important subject.

"I recommend to your early attention the state of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland.

"It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church, which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"I have directed the Estimates for the services of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire.

"I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on Postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which had taken place in this and in other countries, are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress.

"I have to acquaint you with deep concern that the spirit of insubordination has, in some parts of the country, broken out into open violence, which was speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the magistrates, and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops. I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, and the promotion, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of the empire."

The Ministers brought forward a motion in the House of Commons to allow £50,000 per annum to Prince Albert as the Queen's Consort. An amendment was proposed limiting the amount to £30,000 per annum, which was carried by a majority of 104 against the Ministers.

A motion was made by Sir I. Y. Buller, that the House had no confidence in the government. After an adjourned debate the House divided, when the numbers stood thus—

Against the motion......................308
For it......................................287

Majority for Ministers.............21

In the course of the debate, Alderman Thompson and Mr. Colquhoun pointedly condemned the conduct of the French as it regards the blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres, reprobating them for encouraging sedition and mingling in the domestic disputes of these countries.—The mission of Señor Ellauri, to the French government was also alluded to as being one from an individual who having by French aid usurped the legal government of the Oriental Republic, now wished to place it under the protection of France. Furthermore, that the commerce of the River Plate was of infinite importance to the United Kingdom, and the great number of British residents of all classes in Buenos Ayres rendered the concerns of that country of high interest to Great Britain. Similar observations passed in the House of Lords from Lords Strangford and Aberdeen, who taunted Ministers upon not being aware of Señor Ellauri's mission to Paris.

Lord Melbourne in reply said that the government, had, and was still making every exertion for raising the blockade of Buenos Ayres; and if he did not now hold out hopes of the prompt realisation of that event, it was because having in the last session hinted at the probability of the speedy settlement of the dispute between France and the government of Buenos Ayres and being disappointed, he was now cautious in venturing an opinion.

The following is the conversation which passed in the House of Lords on 27th January, respecting the blockade of this Port.

Viscount Strangford wished to remind the noble viscount opposite, that in answer to a question which he had put to him on a former evening on the subject of an agent having arrived in Paris from the revolted provinces in South America, bearing a proposition to the King of the French, the noble viscount promised to make an inquiry, and to state the result. He now wished to know what information the noble viscount had obtained on the subject?

Viscount Melbourne was understood to say, that he was informed that an agent had arrived in Paris from those provinces, but what the object of his mission was he had not learned.

Viscount Strangford was then to understand from the noble viscount that he absolutely knew nothing at all respecting the mission of this Montevidean agent and its object. He would therefore only say that he had lately read in an extremely amusing periodical a description of a society of good-humoured jovial fellows who met in the town under the name of the "Wide-awake Club." He was sure that the noble viscount did not belong to that club (hear, hear); and he thought it equally sure that if the noble viscount or his colleagues sought admittance into it, they would be grievously blackballed on the ground of disqualification (hear, hear), for wide awake they certainly were not. He would beg to ask the noble viscount whether he was aware that at that very time Montevideo and its de-

pendencies were actually in the military possession of France?

Viscount Melbourne.—I am aware of it.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, if Ministers viewed these things with indifference, the country would look upon them in a different light. He would beg to call the noble viscount's attention to one feature of the blockade of the Rio Plata—namely, the irregular manner in which it was carried on, and the difference from all the usages of civilized nations. Indeed, the whole military science was thrown into confusion. (Hear, hear.) Now, the right of blockade was a strictly belligerent one, yet France was not at war with Buenos Ayres. The usual practice as regarded blockade was to resort to it for the enforcement of redress, or for the purpose of reprisal, and its effects should only fall upon the offending party. The present blockade was not for the purpose of reprisal, and the consequences of it seriously affected this country.—It was true that a state of blockade should exclude all commerce—that of France as well as that of England; but then the trade of France with Buenos Ayres was very trifling, whilst that of this country was very considerable, and if France were to select a course on purpose to injure England, she could not adopt any so well calculated for the purpose as the blockade of the Rio Plata. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the manner in which the blockade was carried on, he only knew one other deviation from the general practice, and that took place some three or four years ago, when Colombia was blockaded by this country. Parliament was not sitting at the time, but he intended to call their lordship's attention to the subject the moment they were assembled. The blockade, however, had been raised in three or four weeks afterwards, and when their lordships came together there were other more pressing matters before them. This was the only instance with which he was acquainted. The noble viscount (Melbourne) said the other night in answer to a noble lord that he could not anticipate the termination of the blockade. The noble viscount should consider that nothing could be more injurious to the trade of this country than its continuance. If the course adopted by France with respect to Buenos Ayres were pursued by any despotic power, their lordships would hear it described from one end of the country to the other as a measure of determined hostility to England.—For his own part, he must confess he could not look with complacency on the plunder of English merchants, the loss of English commerce, and the destruction of English property, and at the same time call the power a friendly one by whom these evils had been inflicted. The proceedings of France were a manifest violation of the laws of blockade which prevailed in these civilised times, and it was the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to press upon the French government the impropriety of such a course.—(Hear, hear.)

Viscount Melbourne, who was very indistinctly heard, was understood to say, that it was a mistake to suppose that Her Majesty's Ministers were indifferent to the state of things in South America. He admitted that the blockade inflicted a very serious injury upon British commerce, and he felt as strongly upon the point as the noble lord who had just sat down. Her Majesty's Ministers were most anxious in their desire to have the blockade put an end to, and they had done all in their power to bring these hostilities to a conclusion. It was in consequence of the delay which took place in bringing the negotiations on this subject to a close that he said the other night that he could not tell when the blockade would be terminated. He made that statement because he was cautious not to excite hopes which the event might not justify. The noble lord said, that the blockade of Buenos Ayres was unprecedented, and that it was a right not to be exercised in time of peace. That he (Lord Melbourne) was ready to admit. He admitted that the act of blockade was a belligerent act. It was tantamount to a declaration of war, and it was in the power of the nation against which it was directed to act on it as such; but it was also in its discretion to act otherwise. It was impossible not to feel the commercial evils consequent upon a blockade, and the house might rest assured that nothing would be left undone by government to put an end to it.

Viscount Strangford begged to correct the noble viscount's memory. The noble viscount said, that in the answer which he had given the other night he wished to avoid exciting hopes which might not be afterwards realized. He would remind the noble viscount that last year, in answer to a similar question, his reply was that negotiations were then pending. Now this was *pro tanto* exciting hopes. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Melbourne said, that the failure of these negotiations rendered him now the more cautious.

Advertisements.

Victoria Barraca.

HENRY HOKER, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the extensive premises situated Calle de la Victoria, No. 284, on lease for a term of years, where he intends to carry on Barraca business in all its branches, and solicits their favour and protection.

Has excellent lofts for storing grain. a4 4t

Scotch National Schools.

THE Annual Geeneral Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch National Schools, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M.

R. M'CLYMONT, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 24th April, 1840.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 3d February.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Astrea, Captain John Storie.

Schooner Reis Effendi, Captain John Cross.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Ship Amiga, Captain Dalrymple.

Barque Frances Barclay, Ceptain Bartlett.

Barque Horsburg, Captain John Askew.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Ann Baldwen, Captain Crawford.

Brig Minstrel Boy, Captain Moyse.

Brig Maypo, Captain George Seymour.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Henrietta, Captain Fell.

Brig Arica, Captain R. Davidson.

H. B. M's packet Pigeon, was appointed to bring the March mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

January 10th, British brigantine Reindeer, Kempt, from Montevideo.

" British brig Isabel Keeves, from Valparaiso 20th October, Bahia 26th November.

AT SWANSEA.

January 10th, British brig Floraville, M'Kenny, from Valparaiso.

" 16th, British brig Henrietta, Lobbe, from Chili 23th September.

AT LONDON.

January 23rd, British brig Janet, Blues, from Montevideo.

AT TEXEL.

January 3rd, Bremen brig Roland, from Montevideo.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

January 13th, French brig Louise, Canard, from Montevideo.

AT BOURDEAUX.

January 17th, French barque Commerce, Plantain, from Valparaiso.

AT MALAGA.

December 18th, Spanish brig Enrique, Barcelo, from Montevideo.

AT GENOA.

January 20th, Sardinian brig Dicciotto di Luglio, Gastaldi, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

November 15th, Spanish brig Centinela, Maristany, from Montevideo.

" 16th, Dutch barque Snelheid, Vesser, from Montevideo.

" " Dutch ketch Van Spyk, Vander-Wind, from Montevideo.

" 22nd, Spanish brig Copernico, Costa, from Montevideo.

December 1st, Belgian brig Windhound, Langhete, from Montevideo.

" 2nd, ... Sara, Korsholm, from Montevideo.

" 4th, Spanish brig San Miguel, Maristany, from Montevideo.

AT MATANZAS.

October 26th, Spanish brig Rapido Catalana, Vela, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

22nd ult., H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 4th ult., Montevideo 8th do.

2nd inst., H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 21st ult., Montevideo 25th do.

31st, H. B. M's packet Pandora, from Falmouth 7th February, (via Madeira and Teneriffe,) with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

25th ult., H. B. M's packet Alert, with the mail forwarded hence 4th ult., by H. B. M's packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

17th ult., Oriental brig Feliz Petrona, from Rio Janeiro 7th ult., to Bujareo.

20th, Sardinian zumaca Tres Hermanas, from Rio Janeiro 27th February, to Llavallol.

" Brazilian brig Constante Union, from Bahia 1st ult., to Bujareo.

" French barque Guatemosin, from Bourdeaux 12th January, to Duplessis.

21st, Sardinian brig Mima, from Genoa 3rd December, Bahia 4th ult.

" Brazilian brig San Pedro, from Bahia 1st ult., to Kemsley & Co.

" British barque Clio, from Lisbon 7th February.

23rd, Spanish brig Ricardo, from Malaga 29th January, to Zumaran & Co.

26th, British brig Three Sisters, from Lisbon 6th February, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

" American brig Ames, from Patagonia 18th ult. to Southgate & Co.

1st inst., Belgian brig Adela, from Cape de Verds 17th February, to Lafone & Co.

" Sardinian brig La Plata, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., to Porcel.

2nd, French ship Rio, from Tarragona 18th January, to Kemsley & Co.

3rd, Bremen brig Meta, from St. Ubes 22nd January, to Zimmermann & Co.

4th, Spanish brig Margarita, from Malaga 22nd January, Rio Janeiro 24th ult., to Zimmermann & Co.

" Brazilian brig Campos, from Parnagua 22nd ult., to Guimaraens.

" American brigantine Patriot, from Rio Grande 31st ult., to Southgate & Co.

5th, British barque Montagu, from Liverpool 1st January, to Briscoe, Steward & Co.

8th, Portuguese brigantine Principe Augusto, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., to Costa.

" Brazilian brig Flor del Sud, from Bahia 15th ult., to Bujareo.

" Bremen brigantine Dolphin, from Hamburgh 11th February, to Zimmermann & Co.

" American brig Arethusa, from New York 4th November, Cape de Verds 26th February.

" Brazilian brig Feliz Americano, from Bahia 14th ult., to Bujareo.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 23rd of April, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
	Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

9th, American brig Metamora, from Boston 12th February, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Spanish brig Merced, from Barcelona 23rd January, to Zumaran and Treserra.

12th, French ship Malabar, from Pasages 12th February, with 292 emigrants, to Rivas Brothers.

13th, British brig Ann, from Liverpool 1st February.

List of British vessels in the port of Montevideo on 13th inst.

Barques:—Isabella, Alpha, Condor, Elizabeth Buckham, Argentina, New York Packet, Chalco, Mungo Park, Burley, Winwick, Jupiter, Clio, Sapphire, Rosanna, Montagu, and Lancashire Witch. Brigs:—Bella Porteña, Philomela, Hebe, Wilton Wood, Chamois, Helen Anderson, Ocean Bride, Star, Freeland, Mary Jones, Maid of Mona, John Souchay, Falkland, Lawsons, Agnes, Betsey, Three Sisters, and Ann. In all 34 vessels, of which twelve were loading, viz:—Hebe, Elizabeth Buckham, Argentina, Chamois, Helen Anderson, Ocean Bride, Chalco, Freeland, Mary Jones, Falkland, Lawsons, and Agnes.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 18.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 19.—Wind E. N. E. slight rain in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 20.—Wind N. shifted to S. E. in the evening, strong. Rain at night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, for Montevideo.

April 21.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 22.—Wind S. E. shifted to N. N. W. in the evening.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 23.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Mr. and Mrs. George Brownell, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Jones and son, and Señor José Coelho Meyrelles.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. Robert M. Hamilton, Consul of the United States to the Oriental Republic, and lady, Miss Margaret Hamilton, brother, sister and servant, Mrs. Daniel Gowland, Señoras Carolina Villademoros, Josefa Paz, Feliciana Vasquez, Rosaria Rodriguez, Maria Ximeno, Carmen Rodriguez and servant, Costa Saenz Valiente and servant, Josefa Arias de Spurkermann, Rafaela Britos, Antonia Ramon and Nicona Acuña. Señores Mariano de Sarratea, Miguel R. Nobrega, Miguel Harris, Juan Martin Olandrez, Cayetano Descalsi, Angel Allones, Geronimo Barfil, Ciriaco Gonzalez, Adolfo Garcia, Julio Arrago, Rafael Navia, Carlos Gallo and Luis Anselmo. Messrs. John Gordon, James Havey, Patrick Lock, Joseph Atwell, John Quin and Campbell Lamont.

April 24.—Wind S. shifted to E. at mid-day, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

PASSION WEEK.

On Monday the 13th, in the afternoon, there was a procession from the Church *De la Virgen de Mercedes*, which proceeded through various streets, accompanied by the Clergy, a company of the *Guardia Argentina* with their band, a number of persons carrying tapers and a vast crowd of both sexes. The images borne on the occassion were Our Redeemer in the act of being scourged, St. John the Evangelist, and the Virgin *de los Dolores*. In the evening a sermon was preached at said Church by the Rev. Felipe Elortondo y Palacios. The congregation was immense.

On Tuesday the 14th, (also in the afternoon,) a procession took place from the Church of St. Domingo, similarly accompanied, with the exception that the troops were from the regiment *Restauradores*, with their band. The images were Our Redeemer bearing the Cross, (aided by San Simon Cirineo,) St. John the Evangelist, and the Virgin *de los Dolores*. The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. Friar Miguel Angel Silva.

On Thursday the 16th, the Government procession, attended by the civil and military authorities, paid the customary visits to seven churches. Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance, represented the Governor upon the occasion. The Masters of the Ceremonies were Don José Maria Sagasta, (1st clerk in the Treasury office,) and Major Pedro Ximeno. The streets and churches during the afternoon and evening were thronged (particularly with females), and almost all were in mourning attire.—Altars were erected in various streets, as also temporary pulpits, from which persons read holy exercises. We were in the College Church from 8 until 10 at night, at which hour the music ceased. The High Altar was this year divested of its usual rich decorations; the Choir was arranged near it, and the congregation was very great. the body of the Church being completely occupied by females. At mid-day the colours at the Fort and of the National brig of war Eloisa, were hoisted half mast and yards crossed. Shops were closed and all was silence.

On Friday the 17th, (Good Friday,) the Altars in the Churches were veiled, and solemn strains and appropriate sermons proclaimed the day of 'the Crucifixion.' In the afternoon a procession with a great retinue went forth from the Church de la Virgen de Mercedes. The images were Our Redeemer in the Sepulchre, St. John the Evangelist, and Santa Maria Magdalena. This procession met with an unpleasant interruption. Scarcely had it reached the Calle de la Paz, when a bull which had got separated from a drove rushed into the midst of it.—The alarm was general, the images were thrown down, and that of Santa Maria Magdalena sadly disfigured. The retreat of the intruder caused order to be restored, and many faces, both male and female, which a short time before had been "blanched with fear," now wore a smile. We regret to hear that in the confusion several persons were severely injured.

The sermon at La Merced's Church in the evening was preached by the Rev. Juan Antonio Argerich.

On Saturday the 18th, at mid-day, the colours at the Fort, and of the National brig of war Eloisa, were run "chock up," yards squared, and each fired salutes, military music struck up, the bells of the churches were rung and rockets discharged, in honor of the resurrection. The shops were then re-opened and mourning attire gave place to that of brighter hue.

In the evening the Plaza 25 de Mayo had many visiters, attracted by the music of the bands of the garrison, which at 8 o'clock left the Fort with smart drum majors, and the usual retinue of well dressed officers and soldiers; some acting as escort, others bearing lights (including the globular transparency), or marching in front with rockets which they 'ever and anon' discharged. They proceeded to the private residence of H. E. the Governor, where they halted and alternately performed. The band of the Guardia Argentina played some beautiful music from the *Italiana, Cenerentola*, &c., in which the octave flute was finely touched. That of the Restauradores commenced their performances amidst a discharge of rockets and *vivas* for the Governor. These bands are full, efficient and well attired.

In the course of the night there were Judasses burnt in various parts of the town, and the music and rejoicings continued until a late hour.

On Sunday 19th, at 5 A. M., mass was performed in the Church of St. Domingo, and a procession of *Corpus Christi* took place there beneath a canopy. At 10 o'clock another mass was celebrated, followed by a sermon from Friar Miguel Angel Silva. At 5 in the afternoon a procession, in which were the images of the Virgin of the Rosary, and Our Saviour risen from the dead, left the Church with a great accompaniment.

On the Thursday, Friday and Saturday of 'Holy Week,' of the year 1838, the blockading vessels under the command of Commodore Daguenet, hoisted colours half mast and crossed yards, like good Catholics; but in the years 1839 and 40, they omitted this—like *mauvaise gens*.—Nay, this year they made 'Good Friday' a washing day, and the Alcmene and Triomphant exhibited in their rigging a grand display of wet shirts, in which however they were kept in countenance by one or two other vessels in the outer roads. These latter may be excused.

The Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, had three of her National flags half masted on Saturday until mid-day.

The Theatres opened on the 19th inst.. for the season.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On the 19th, was performed a drama called *Los 15 años, ó efectos de la perversion*, with the farce of *Herir por los mismos filos*. The house was well attended.

On 23rd, *La fuerza de la gratitud*, and a farce. The audience was not very numerous—perhaps 300 persons—'all told.'

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On the 19th, was performed *El error y el honor*, in which an infant in arms (or rather the representation of one) was brought on the stage and created a deal of laughter as such ridiculous exhibitions generally do. Señor Vacani and Señora Bigatti sung a duet from the opera of *Semiramis*, and were much applauded. The farce of *Los tres novios burlados* followed. The cazuela was crowded, but the house was not so full as its companion the Argentine Theatre.

On 20th, *Las Capas*, after which Señores Vacani and Viera sung the duet *Un secreto*. Then came the farce of *El Duende en el Gabinete*. We did not attend on this latter evening, and therefore relate the performances from 'hear say.'

CIRCUS.

(AT THE RETIRO GARDEN.)

On the 19th, in the afternoon, there were performances at this establishment.

The Weather has been seasonable this week.—Thermometer 58 to 68.

CRICKET.

The Anglo-Porteño Cricket Club played a match on Monday last, in a field at the entrance of the road to the Boca.

Married.

On the 6th inst., Mr. John Frazer, to Miss Elizabeth Murray, both natives of Scotland.

Died.

On the 18th inst., aged 56, Mr. William Morris, many years a resident in this city.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be had at moderate prices, first rate black, blue and other cloth, also black and red velvet, black and red East India satin, fancy velvet for waistcoats, &c., at Mr. Mayer's, Calle de Cangallo, No. 50. a23 2

NOTICE.

SHOULD there be offered for Sale any Silver Spoons, with the following mark, viz:—A tree springing out of a ducal coronet, with a serpent entwined; the parties giving information thereof to Mr. Beech, proprietor of the hotel No. 36 Calle de la Catedral, will be rewarded for their trouble.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British National Schools, will be held at the School Rooms on Friday the 1st of May, at 6 P.M.

By order of the Committee,

S. R. PHIBBS, Secretary.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	346	a	348	dollars each
Do. Patriot	346	a	348	do. do.
Plata macuquina	19½	a	20½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	21	a	21½	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	21	a	21¼	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	56	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	$2\frac{9}{16}$	a	*nom*	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	21½	a	22	per patacon
Do. United States	18	a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	46	a	48	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	42	a	45	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	44	a	45	do. do.
Do. salted	32	a	34	do. do.
Do. Horse	15	a	17	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5¼	a	6½	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	65	a	70	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	16	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	30	a	32	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	21½	a	22	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	34	a	35	
Deer skins per dozen	17	a	18	
Hair, long	90	a	95	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	45	a	48	do. do.
Jerked Beef	20	a	25	do per quintal
Tallow, melted	18	a	19	do. per. arrb'a
Horns	250	a	450	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a	*none*	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 350 dollars. The lowest price 346 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¾ pence. The lowest ditto $2\frac{9}{16}$ pence. No transactions.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.